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Vol. 11

National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Camp
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1937

No. 4

CHRIST CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Most of the 4-H club girls and boys and leaders attended morning services at Christ Church in Alexandria, yesterday. This is the church that George Washington attended regularly.

The church was built in 1773 and is practically unchanged today. George Washington bought a pew for 36 pounds and 10 shillings when the church was first opened, later becoming a vestryman.

The cut-glass chandelier is still hanging where it was first installed. It represents the best type of lighting fixture of the eighteenth century and was purchased in London.

Robert E. Lee was confirmed in this church and attended it regularly. Silver plates mark the Washington and Lee pews.

We enjoyed the services and also the chance to attend such an old and beautiful church. It was a very enjoyable ride from our camp to Alexandria.

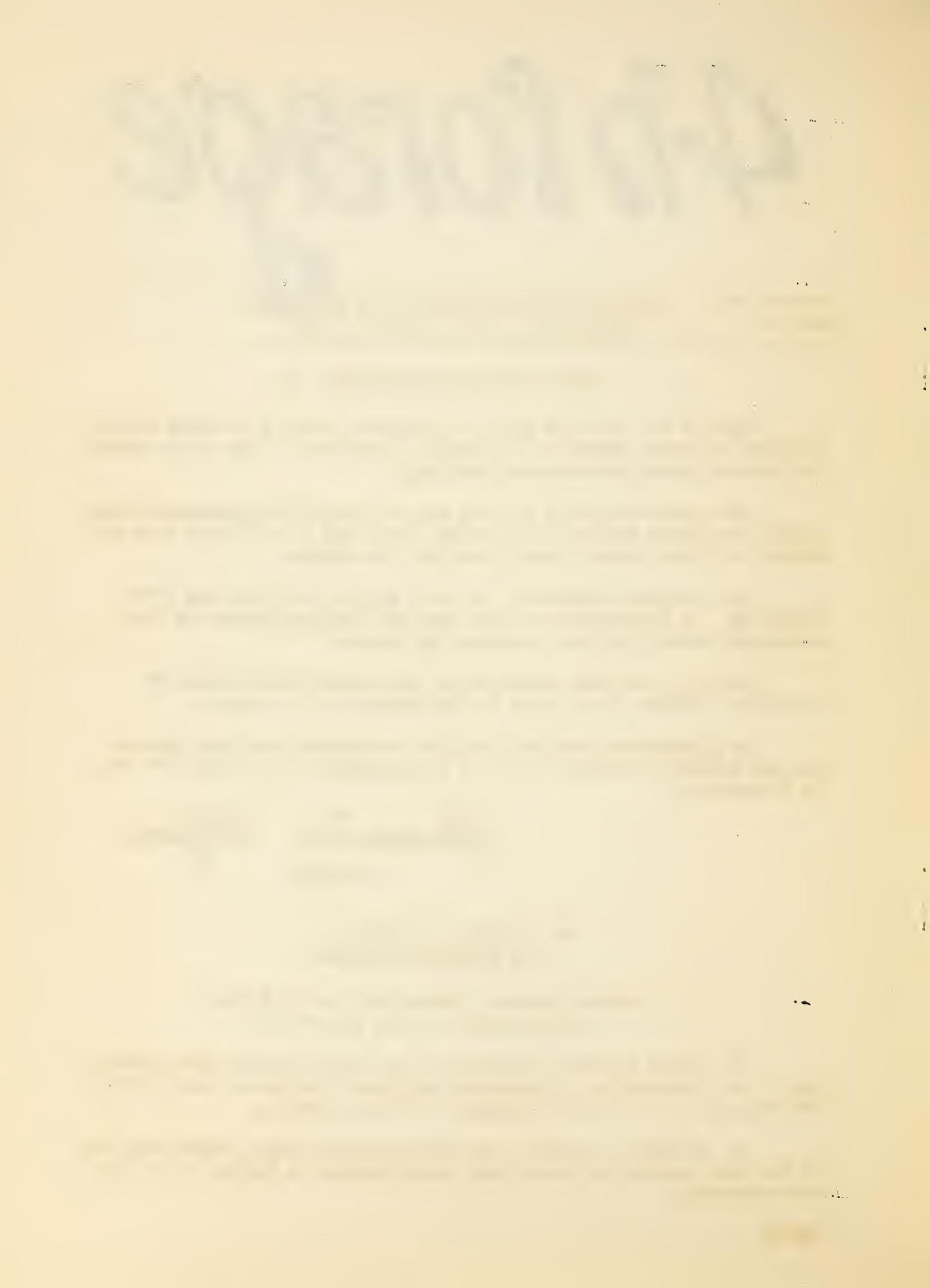
Leona M. Algae
Michigan

DR. BILMANIS ADDRESSED 4-H DELEGATES SATURDAY

Latvian Minister States That 4-H Club Work Is Very Popular in His Native Land

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Minister to the United States from Latvia, gave a very interesting illustrated talk about his native land before the National 4-H Club Camp delegates, Saturday morning.

Dr. Bilmanis, minister here since November 1935, stated that one of the most popular and beneficial organizations in Latvia is the 4-H club movement.



In opening his address, Dr. Bilmanis compared Latvia with the United States and said that Latvia was a typical example of what farmers of a country can do. Seventy-five years ago there were only farmers in Latvia. At that time there were but two teachers and no lawyers, engineers, or other trained professional people. Since that time, by the cooperative movement, schools have been built and a strong government formed.

The 4-H movement was started in Latvia in 1925, after promotional work by the President of Latvia, who had formerly attended the University of Nebraska. Now there are more than 1,000 4-H clubs among the 500 townships and 13 counties.

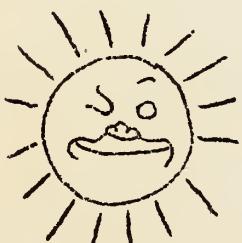
"Progress in Latvian 4-H club work is good. We had one big congress. We look to the United States 4-H clubs and to the agricultural Department here and to the President of the United States for cooperation and help in this work", stated Dr. Bilmanis.

The series of slides showing conditions in Latvia was greatly appreciated by the 4-H audience. Among the scenes shown were Riga, the capital of Latvia, over 800 years old and containing the highest wooden tower in the world. Other slides showed the Church of the Archbishop, University of Latvia, costumes worn in Latvia, old castles, and scenes from farms, forests, and rivers.

Dr. Bilmanis said "Latvia lost 32,000 men during the World War" in a reference to the wartime condition of the world. Later he referred to Colorado sugar beets and stated that sugar beets provide the main industry in his native land.

Dr. Bilmanis concluded: "We are good friends of yours. My best congratulations for your camp this year and best wishes for further progress."

Woodrow Wilson
West Virginia



Virginia E. Jenckes, Congresswoman from Indiana, spoke to us Sunday morning on the subject, "Making the most of our rural heritage." She brought out some new and very interesting points on our responsibilities as a rural people and how we could fulfill these.

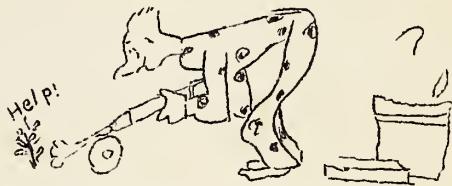
I think Mrs. Jenckes' idea of petitioning the Weather Bureau was a very good one. It seems to have worked, for we had no rain all day.

Florena Wetherbee
Florida

ARLINGTON FARM

At the Arlington Farm of the Agriculture Department, Mr. P. A. Wells showed us several different kinds of molds and where they started. Corn sugar or glucose was used for the molds to grow on. Dr. J. T. Scanlon explained some uses of fats and fatty oils. He said some of these oils could not be produced in the United States and there are others that we produce in an embarrassing surplus.

Mr. A. L. Pitman, who works on weed-eradication problems, had sprayed some plants with sodium chlorate; some were nearly dead while others were not hurt much. He set a piece of cloth on fire that had been soaked in sodium chlorate to show that it is very inflammable.



We saw the effect of the length of day upon flowers. The flowers were placed upon flatcars, and when it was time for night they were pushed into a dark house. Some of the flowers bloomed earlier on the short days, others on the long days, and no difference was noted in others.

We were given two demonstrations on dust explosions. There are several thousand industrial plants in the United States, valued at many millions of dollars, that are subject to fire and explosions from dust.

Jack Barnhart
Texas

THE PAN AMERICAN BUILDING

A tour was taken through the building of the Pan American Union by camp delegates. The tour was very interestingly planned by genial Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who stated that he looked forward each year to the coming of the 4-H'ers to the Capital City.

The building is an attractive structure located at the entrance to Potomac Park on a tract of land covering 5 acres and facing the President's park. The building and grounds represent an investment of \$1,100,000.

The Union is the chief source of authentic information on each of the Latin-American countries and its resources are always at the disposal of organizations and individuals anywhere in the Americas that desire its services for official or private purposes, according to Mr. Griffers, chief clerk, and J. G. Yier, assistant statistician.

Harry A. Boston
Colorado

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

A trip to the Lincoln Memorial supplied the third and last theme for our afternoon program, that is, Our Heritage of Liberty. From the leadership and principles of this great man, in whose honor the memorial was built, we have learned the real meaning of liberty.

The Lincoln Memorial stands in West Potomac Park, near the Potomac River. This site gives it a complete domination over a large area and also a dignified isolation from competing structures. It is in direct line with the Washington Monument and the National Capitol. A small rectangular lake between it and the monument reflects on its glistening water the images of both. In the evening the lights are arranged so that this reflector displays a panorama which is one of the beauty spots of our Capital City.

The superstructure of white marble from Colorado, is rectangular, 201 feet long and 132 feet wide. It is flanked on all sides by a colonnade. As a symbol of the Union, there are in the colonnade 36 Doric columns, one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the frieze above the colonnade appear the names of these States separated by double wreaths of pine and laurel boughs; and on the attic walls appear the names of the 48 States of the Union today. Under the name of each State is shown in Roman numerals the date of its admission to the Union.

The interior walls and columns are of Indiana limestone, the floor is of pink Tennessee marble, and the ceiling is paneled in Alabama marble. The panels are impregnated with beeswax to make them translucent. There are no windows.

The interior of the building is divided into three chambers by eight Doric columns, four to a row, each 50 feet high. The central chamber, 60 feet wide and 74 feet high, contains the statue, near the west wall and facing the entrance. On the walls of the north and south chambers of the memorial are inscribed the Second Inaugural Address and the Gettysburg Address.

Daniel Chester French was the sculptor of the statue which represents Lincoln, the great War President with mental and physical strength and confidence in his ability to bring the Nation safely through the great conflict. He is seated in an armchair, over the back of which a flag has been draped. The figure is 19 feet high. Four years were required for its completion. On the wall above the statue is the inscription, "In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

Russell Stoly

Iowa

ADDRESS BY MRS. CUNNINGHAM

The delegates to the National 4-H camp had the honor of hearing Mrs. Minnie Cunningham from Texas talk on Conserving Our Rural Heritage. Mrs. Cunningham said that conserving means to keep in a safe, sound manner. She also stated her ideas about what our rural heritage is. She listed land as number one, saying that we all love and cherish it but that we also exploit and destroy it. However, now, through the A. A. A. programs and soil-conservation programs, we are given many opportunities to conserve our land.

The privilege of working with growing things is another thing we inherit. She told of the Mason County boys who work with livestock and who acquire dexterity and poise through their work.

Under our mental heritage Mrs. Cunningham listed courage, independence, and poise. However, she said, all these ideas can be improved and enlarged, and we need good leaders for this purpose.

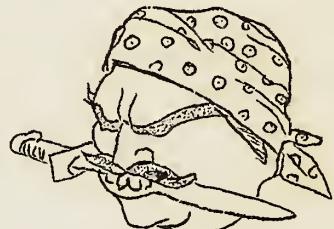
Lorraine Doktor
North Dakota

CIRCUS NIGHT

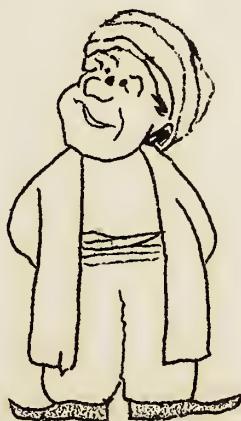
In spite of a little rain we all enjoyed the grand opening of the second National 4-H Camp circus.

A gypsy chorus from Washington, under the direction of Mr. Robert F. Freund, opened the program by group singing and specialty numbers, among which was their special arrangement of the Blue Danube.

Because of UNCONTROLLABLE weather conditions, a puppet show, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Wade, was omitted from the program, but Mrs. Wade had "Lulu", the little tap dancer, dance for us.



Mr. Theodore Golven, president of the Magic Society of Washington, did Hindu tricks and told us the story of the Chinese rings.



The program was ended by seven young ladies, known as the Topsy-Turvy Tumblers, who showed us how to "fall out of bed with the greatest of ease."

Esther Hall
Rhode Island

